

WEST Search History

DATE: Wednesday, July 23, 2003

Set Name Query

side by side

Hit Count Set Name

result set

DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=AND

L18	l15 or L17	2	L18
L17	jan-ingmar.in. and flock.in.	1	L17
L16	maria.in. and wastfelt.in.	0	L16
L15	maria.in. and boden.in.	2	L15
L14	l11 and L13	10	L14
L13	60 with fibrinogen	241	L13
L12	l9 and L11	15	L12
L11	aureus	14478	L11
L10	l6 and l7	0	L10
L9	l6 and L8	79	L9
L8	fibrinogen	6951	L8
L7	fibrinogen adj binding adj protein	28	L7
L6	L5 or l3	941	L6
L5	60 adj kilodalton	109	L5
L4	60 adj kilodaltonL3	0	L4
L3	60 adj kd	858	L3
L2	extracellular adj adherence adj protein	0	L2
L1	6299879	1	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

* * * * * STN Columbus * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:47:45 ON 23 JUL 2003

=> file medline caplus biosis

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

0.21

0.21

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 18:48:01 ON 23 JUL 2003

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 18:48:01 ON 23 JUL 2003

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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 18:48:01 ON 23 JUL 2003

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=> extracellular adherence protein

L1 20 EXTRACELLULAR ADHERENCE PROTEIN

=> l1 and 1970-1999/py

L2 4 L1 AND 1970-1999/PY

=> dup rem l2

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2

L3 2 DUP REM L2 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> 60 kd

L4 2029 60 KD

=> 60 kilodalton

L5 905 60 KILODALTON

=> l4 or l5

L6 2873 L4 OR L5

=> fibrinogen binding protein

L7 225 FIBRINOGEN BINDING PROTEIN

=> l6 or l7

L8 3098 L6 OR L7

=> fibrinogen

L9 92693 FIBRINOGEN

=> l6 or l9

L10 95559 L6 OR L9

=> l6 and l7

L11 0 L6 AND L7

=> l6 and l9

L12 7 L6 AND L9

=> aureus

L13 151831 AUREUS

=> l12 and l13

L14 0 L12 AND L13

=> l12 and 1970-1999/py

L15 4 L12 AND 1970-1999/PY

=> dup rem l15
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L15
L16 3 DUP REM L15 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> l3 or l16
L17 5 L3 OR L16

=> dup rem l17
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L17
L18 5 DUP REM L17 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ti abs so l18 1-5

- L18 ANSWER 1 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Fibrinogen-binding proteins from Staphylococcus aureus and their use in vaccines and immunotherapy against staphylococcal infections
AB The present invention relates to fibrinogen-binding proteins, and agents comprising those proteins, for use in immunization, for therapeutics and for diagnostic purposes. Staphylococcus aureus strain Newman produces 3 distinct fibrinogen-binding proteins: coagulase (87 kDa), a 60-kDa protein known as Eap (**extracellular adherence protein**), and a 19-kDa protein known as Efb (extracellular fibrinogen-binding protein) or Fib. The 3 proteins are produced in a sequential manner during growth and have different binding and antigenic properties. Efb can spontaneously form dimers and larger aggregates. Although the role of fibrinogen-binding proteins in staphylococcal virulence and pathogenesis has not yet been established, 90% of 40 S. aureus isolates from wound infections have coagulase activity, and among these >60% produce the 87-kDa protein. Thus, the fibrinogen-binding proteins can be used in vaccination of mammals to protect against infections caused by staphylococci. Antibodies against fibrinogen-binding proteins, such as Efb and Eap, can also be given to mammals as passive immuno prophylaxis or therapy.
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 31 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 6,299,879.
CODEN: USXXCO
- L18 ANSWER 2 OF 5 MEDLINE on STN
TI Adherence of Staphylococcus aureus is enhanced by an endogenous secreted protein with broad binding activity.
AB A novel mechanism for enhancement of adherence of Staphylococcus aureus to host components is described. A secreted protein, Eap (**extracellular adherence protein**), was purified from the supernatant of S. aureus Newman and found to be able to bind to at least seven plasma proteins, e.g., fibronectin, the alpha-chain of fibrinogen, and prothrombin, and to the surface of S. aureus. Eap bound much less to cells of Staphylococcus epidermidis, Streptococcus mutans, or Escherichia coli. The protein can form oligomeric forms and is able to cause agglutination of S. aureus. Binding of S. aureus to fibroblasts and epithelial cells was significantly enhanced by addition of Eap, presumably due to its affinity both for plasma proteins on the cells and for the bacteria.
SO JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY, (1999 May) 181 (9) 2840-5.
Journal code: 2985120R. ISSN: 0021-9193.
- L18 ANSWER 3 OF 5 MEDLINE on STN
TI Beta 2 integrin-dependent protein tyrosine phosphorylation and activation of the FGR protein tyrosine kinase in human neutrophils.
AB Stimulation of adherent human neutrophils (PMN) with tumor necrosis factor (TNF) triggers protein tyrosine phosphorylation (Fuortes, M., W. W. Jin, and C. Nathan. 1993. J. Cell Biol. 120:777-784). We investigated the dependence of this response on beta 2 integrins by using PMN isolated from a leukocyte adhesion deficiency (LAD) patient, which do not express beta 2 integrins, and by plating PMN on surface bound anti-beta 2 (CD18) antibodies. Protein tyrosine phosphorylation increased in PMN plated on **fibrinogen** and this phosphorylation was enhanced by TNF.

Triggering of protein tyrosine phosphorylation did not occur in LAD PMN plated on **fibrinogen** either in the absence or the presence of TNF. Surface bound anti-CD18, but not isotype-matched anti-Class I major histocompatibility complex (MHC) antigens, antibodies triggered tyrosine phosphorylation in normal, but not in LAD PMN. As the major tyrosine phosphorylated proteins we found in our assay conditions migrated with an apparent molecular mass of 56-60 kD, we investigated whether beta 2 integrins are implicated in activation of members of the src family of intracellular protein-tyrosine kinases. We found that the fgr protein-tyrosine kinase (p58fgr) activity, and its extent of phosphorylation in tyrosine, in PMN adherent to **fibrinogen**, was enhanced by TNF. Activation of p58fgr in response to TNF was evident within 10 min of treatment and increased with times up to 30 min. Also other activators of beta 2 integrins such as phorbol-12-myristate 13-acetate (PMA), and formyl methionyl-leucyl-phenylalanine (FMLP), induced activation of p58fgr kinase activity. Activation of p58fgr kinase activity, and phosphorylation in tyrosine, did not occur in PMN of a LAD patient in response to TNF. Soluble anti-CD18, but not anti-Class I MHC antigens, antibodies inhibited activation of p58fgr kinase activity in PMN adherent to **fibrinogen** in response to TNF, PMA, and FMLP. These findings demonstrate that, in PMN, beta 2 integrins are implicated in triggering of protein tyrosine phosphorylation, and establish a link between beta 2 integrin-dependent adhesion and the protein tyrosine kinase fgr in cell signaling.

SO JOURNAL OF CELL BIOLOGY, (1994 Aug) 126 (4) 1111-21.
Journal code: 0375356. ISSN: 0021-9525.

L18 ANSWER 4 OF 5 MEDLINE on STN

TI Protein composition in human plasma after long-term orbital missions and in rodent plasma after spaceflights on biosatellites "Cosmos-1887" and "Cosmos-2044".

AB The two-dimensional plasma protein map of crewmembers of long-duration "Mir" expeditions obtained the day after the recovery shows a manifold increase in the content of several proteins normally seen in trace amounts. The emergence of several unusual protein spots occurs as well, some of them probably due to charge shifts provided by the events influencing posttranslational modification processes. By the 8 postflight day these phenomena were disappeared. In the "Cosmos-1887" biosatellite experiment, the plasma samples obtained two days after the landing as well as plasma of synchronous animals exhibited the higher **fibrinogen** levels when compared to those of vivarium animals. The protein consisting of a number of fractions with molecular weight of 50 to 60 kD and pI 5 to 6 had protein spots of similar size in flight and synchronous animals while in vivarium rats one of the spots was larger in size as opposed to the others. The plasma protein spectrum of flight and synchronous groups of animals in "Cosmos-1887" experiment where plasma samples were prepared in the period of time from 5 to 10 hours after spaceflight coincided with the pattern of vivarium animals. The data suggest that the protein changes described above develop during postflight period and accelerations, vibrations, readaptation to 1 G gravity, emotional stress could be the cause of these alterations.

SO PHYSIOLOGIST, (1991 Feb) 34 (1 Suppl) S94-5.
Journal code: 0401143. ISSN: 0031-9376.
Cosmos 1887 Project; Cosmos 2044 Project; Flight Experiment; Mir Project; Soyuz TM4 Project; Soyuz TM8 Project. Report No.: NASA-91261989.

L18 ANSWER 5 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Spontaneous fibrinolysis in whole human plasma. Identification of tissue activator-related protein as the major plasminogen activator causing spontaneous activity in vitro

AB Spontaneous fibrinolysis of plasma clots was studied by following the lysis of the clots formed in 125I-labeled **fibrinogen** -supplemented citrated plasma. Lysis of the clots invariably followed sigmoidal kinetics with S50 (the time required for 50% clot lysis) ranging 3.5-4.7 days in samples of pooled blood bank plasma and in the majority of

apparently healthy donor plasmas. The spontaneous lysis of factor XII-deficient and prekallikrein-deficient plasmas was similar to that of normal plasma. Addn. of ellagic acid or antibodies against kallikrein or urokinase to normal pooled plasma did not alter significantly its rate of spontaneous lysis. On the other hand the addn. of antibody against tissue activator (t-PA) inhibited >80% of the spontaneous fibrinolysis in a 7-day incubation period at 37.degree., and the clot visually persisted for >1 mo. Therefore, the factor XII-dependent components and prourokinase/urokinase system do not contribute significantly in whole plasma fibrinolysis in vitro, whereas the t-PA-related protein appears to be the major plasminogen activator responsible for initiating spontaneous fibrinolysis in whole plasma. Exogenous addn. of increasing amts. of purified HeLa cell t-PA to normal pooled plasma in the nanogram/mL range caused progressively faster clot lysis. By extrapolation, normal pooled plasma contained endogenous tissue activator in an amt. functionally equiv. to 2 ng purified 60-kilodalton (kDa) t-PA/mL. The mol. nature of the t-PA-related proteins in plasma was studied by zymog. and immunol. methods. The major t-PA-related protein in plasma had a mol. mass of 100 kDa as detd. by zymog. By incubating purified HeLa 60-kDa t-PA with a t-PA-depleted plasma, suggesting that the latter is formed as a result of the binding of 60-kDa t-PA to a binding protein in plasma.

SO Journal of Biological Chemistry (1985), 260(8), 5061-6
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258

=> maria?/au and boden?/au

L19 0 MARIA?/AU AND BODEN?/AU

=> maria?/au and wastfelt?/au

L20 0 MARIA?/AU AND WASTFELT?/AU

=> jan-ingmar?/au and flock?/au

L21 0 JAN-INGMAR?/AU AND FLOCK?/AU

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:47:45 ON 23 JUL 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 18:48:01 ON 23 JUL 2003

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L6 2873 L4 OR L5
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L10 95559 L6 OR L9
L11 0 L6 AND L7
L12 7 L6 AND L9
L13 151831 AUREUS
L14 0 L12 AND L13
L15 4 L12 AND 1970-1999/PY
L16 3 DUP REM L15 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
L17 5 L3 OR L16
L18 5 DUP REM L17 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L19 0 MARIA?/AU AND BODEN?/AU
L20 0 MARIA?/AU AND WASTFELT?/AU
L21 0 JAN-INGMAR?/AU AND FLOCK?/AU

=> logoff